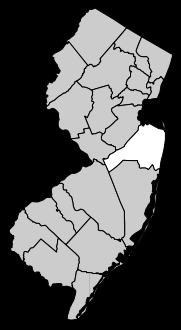
Monmouth County



Monmouth County Index of Sites

1603 Dumont Terrace

1603 Dumont Terrace Wall Township Monmouth County

BLOCK: 261 **LOT:** 7

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Private Residence
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

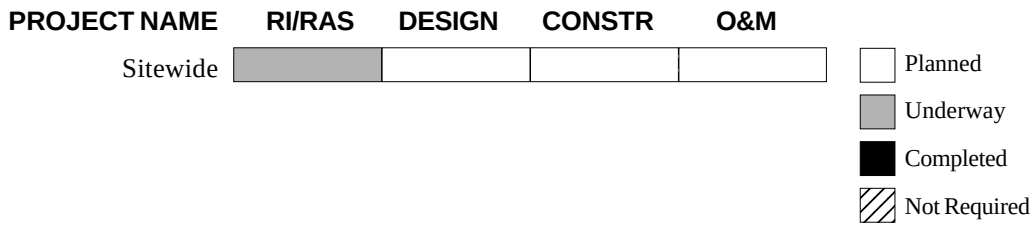
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Air	Volatile Organic Compounds	Monitoring

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$125,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is a residential property located approximately 1,500 feet from the Shark River. In 1998, the owner of the home detected strong gasoline-like odors in the basement. Analysis of a water sample collected from the sump pump revealed high levels of benzene and methyl-tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), both volatile organic compounds found in gasoline. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed a new sump pump in the basement along with a carbon treatment unit to remove the volatile organic compounds from the sump water before it is sent to the storm sewer. NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1999 to determine the extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and identify cleanup options.



331 Broadway

331 Broadway Long Branch City Monmouth County

BLOCK: 267 **LOT:** 42

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

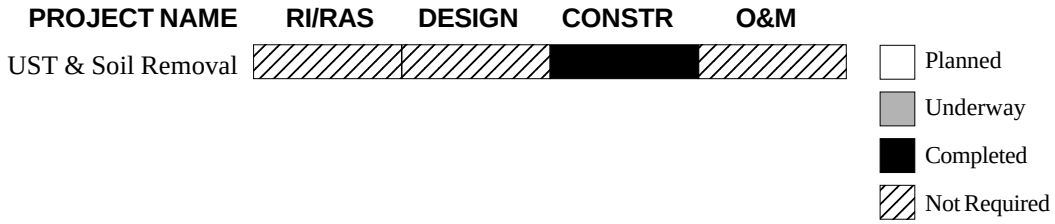
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Lead	Confirmed
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$243,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as Lucarelli & Sons. It was operated as a gasoline service station from approximately 1950 until 1989 and is currently an empty lot. In 1997, the City of Long Branch conducted a preliminary investigation of the property to determine the locations of the underground gasoline storage tanks and to evaluate the soil and ground water for gasoline contamination. The preliminary investigation indicated that several underground storage tanks containing gasoline product remained at the property and the subsurface soil near the tanks was contaminated with gasoline-related volatile organic compounds. The investigation also indicated that the on-site ground water was contaminated with gasoline compounds.

In 1998, gasoline product was detected floating on ground water in a trench that had been installed in the basement of an adjacent building. Shortly thereafter, gasoline-contaminated ground water seeped into a nearby underground telephone vault, causing gasoline vapors to accumulate in the vault and creating an explosion hazard. NJDEP designated the site an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) and excavated and disposed of eight underground fuel storage tanks and approximately 1,300 cubic yards of contaminated soil, backfilled the excavation with clean soil and repaved the property. There are no private potable wells at risk of becoming contaminated as a result of this site. NJDEP will reevaluate the priority of this site now that source of contamination has been removed.



Arky Property

217 Route 520 — Marlboro Township — Monmouth County

BLOCK: 268 **LOT:** 79

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Automobile Junkyard
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 22 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

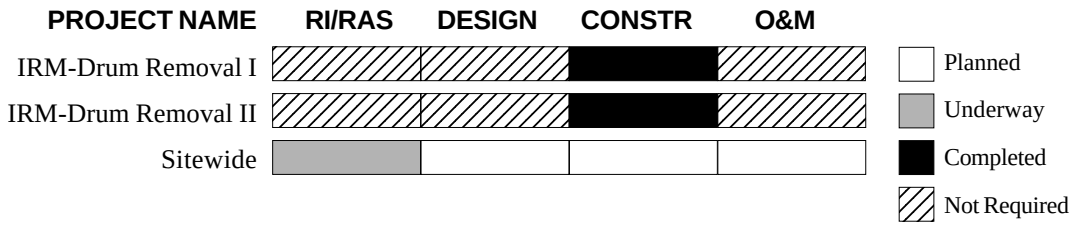
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Confirmed
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Partially Removed/Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$336,000
Corporate Business Tax	$567,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site consists of 22 acres, nine of which are used as an automobile junkyard. The junkyard was formerly used as a dump for drums, sludges, liquid wastes, tires and other debris. In 1987, the Superior Court of New Jersey ordered NJDEP to conduct an investigation to determine the scope and cost of required remediation. Later that year, NJDEP conducted an initial site investigation and an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to excavate and dispose of 22 buried drums. The results of the initial site investigation confirmed that soil at the site was contaminated. A second investigation was conducted in 1991 that indicated the ground water was also contaminated but private potable wells near the site had not been affected. In 1996, the Superior Court of New Jersey issued a judgment against the Responsible Party for 100% of the past costs incurred by the State.

In 1998 and 1999, NJDEP conducted additional IRMs to excavate and dispose of 70 buried drums, some smaller containers of chemical wastes and approximately 1,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil. NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) at the site in 1999 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination remaining in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup options.



Bog Creek Farm

Herbertsville Road Howell Township Monmouth County

BLOCK: 46 **LOT:** 29

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 12 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural/Recreational

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Remediated
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds	Remediated

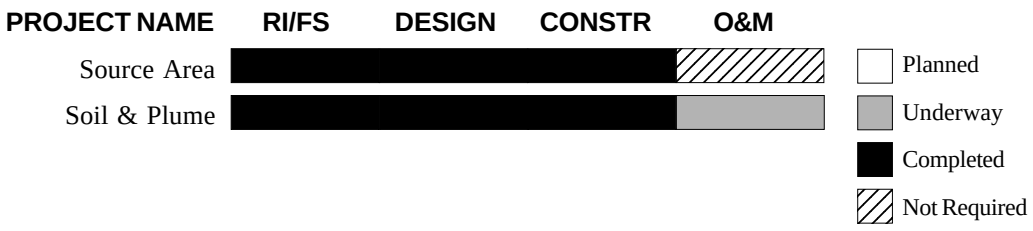
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$31,524,000
1981 Bond Fund	$268,000
1986 Bond Fund	$900,000
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund	$1,743,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Bog Creek Farm is located in a rural area that is primarily agricultural and recreational in nature. Allaire State Park is located within 1/2 mile of the site. A branch of Squankum Brook forms the northern border of the site. A pond and a wetlands area (also known as the bog) are located near the northern border of the site. Approximately four acres of this privately owned property were used for illegal disposal of wastes between 1973 and 1974, when solid and liquid chemical wastes and sludges were disposed of in open areas and excavated pits. Approximately 2,400 cubic yards of wastes, including organic solvents, paint residues, disinfectants and general debris, were estimated to have been disposed of in the pits.

In 1983, USEPA placed Bog Creek Farm on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites, and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the contamination and identify cleanup alternatives. The findings of the RI/FS confirmed that the soil near the waste disposal pits was highly contaminated with volatile organic compounds. In 1985, USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required excavation and incineration of the buried wastes and contaminated soil. USEPA completed the remedial activities specified in the ROD in 1990. Approximately 15,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil and sediments were excavated and incinerated and then backfilled on site.

USEPA also determined based on the RI/FS that the ground water at the site was contaminated with volatile organic compounds and contaminated sediments were present in Squankum Brook. In 1989, USEPA issued a second ROD with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water and excavation and incineration of the contaminated brook sediments. Incineration of the contaminated sediments was completed in 1990 during the soil remedial action. Construction of the ground water remediation system was completed in 1994 and operation and maintenance (O&M) of the system are ongoing under the supervision of USEPA. The remediation system is expected to operate for a total of ten years in order to reduce the contaminant levels in the ground water to acceptable levels.



Burnt Fly Bog

Texas and Spring Valley Roads

Marlboro Township Monmouth County

BLOCK: 146 **LOT:** 7

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Waste Oil Storage
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1,700 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Undeveloped/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Surface Water (Wetlands)	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Lead	Delineated
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Lead	Removed
Sediment	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Lead	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$41,097,000
Spill Fund	$2,215,000
1986 Bond Fund	$473,000
General State Fund	$1,164,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Burnt Fly Bog site is located on a ground water discharge area of the Englishtown aquifer, where ground water flows to the surface and drains into Deep Run, a nearby creek. During the 1950s and 1960s, waste oil was stored in several unlined lagoons encompassing a 10-acre area of the property. The lagoon area became known as the “Uplands.” Waste oil from the Uplands eventually contaminated other areas, which became known as the “Northerly Wetlands,” the “Tar Patch,” and the “Westerly Wetlands.” In addition, adjacent to the Westerly Wetlands is the “Downstream Area,” where contaminated sediments that migrated from upgradient areas had settled in a stream bed. While the entire Burnt Fly Bog encompasses about 1,700 acres, the areas of contamination are limited to approximately 60 noncontiguous acres.

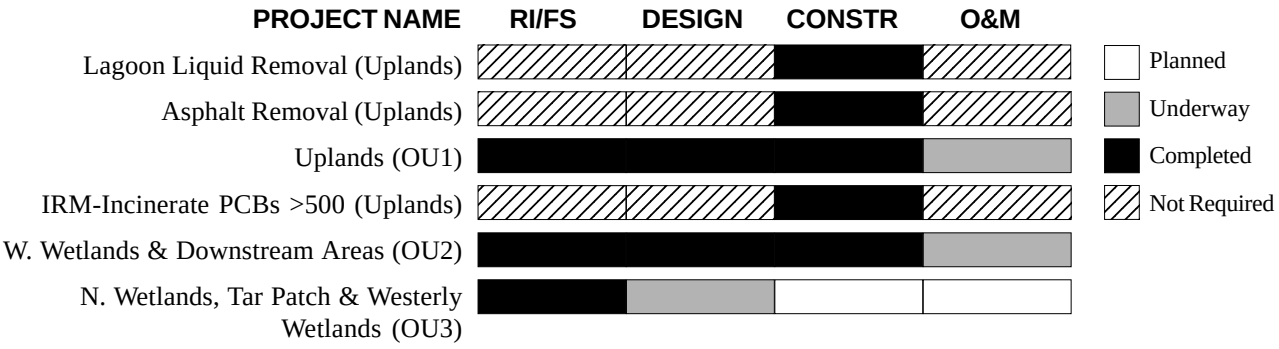
USEPA added Burnt Fly Bog to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. Later that year, NJDEP completed a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence that required remediation of the Uplands. Between 1985 and 1989, NJDEP conducted several remedial actions in the Uplands including the removal of waste referred to as the “Asphalt Pile," removal of lagoon liquids, excavation and off-site disposal of approximately 85,000 tons of contaminated soil, stabilization of sludge and installation of a clay cap over the area. Remediation of the Uplands area was completed in 1992, when NJDEP removed about 700 tons of stockpiled PCB-contaminated soil and transported it off site for incineration.

In 1988, NJDEP issued a second ROD with USEPA concurrence for the Westerly Wetlands. The ROD required the evaluation of innovative technologies to address the contaminated soils at this area, with interim measures to contain the contamination while the evaluations were being conducted. The interim measures included installation of a fence around the area, removal of contaminated soil and sediments from the Downstream Area, and the installation of a sedimentation basin to prevent migration of contaminated sediments from the Downstream Area. NJDEP fenced the Westerly Wetlands in 1991 and completed excavation and off-site disposal of approximately 12,000 tons of contaminated soil and sediments from the Downstream Area and construction of the sedimentation basin in 1996. NJDEP is maintaining the sedimentation basin and sampling the surface water released from the basin into Burnt Fly Brook on a regular basis.

Burnt Fly Bog

(Continued from previous page)

In 1998, after completing a supplemental Feasibility Study for the site, USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for the Westerly Wetlands, Northerly Wetlands and the Tar Patch. The ROD required excavation and disposal of contaminated soil from the Northerly Wetlands and the Tar Patch followed by backfilling of these areas with clean materials and reestablishment of the wetlands, and no action for the Westerly Wetlands except for long-term biological sampling to monitor the impact of the contaminants on wildlife. NJDEP initiated the Remedial Design for the removal of contaminated soil from the Northerly Wetlands and the Tar Patch in late 1999.



Hill House Horse Farm

54 Baird Road Millstone Township Monmouth County

BLOCK: 23 **LOT:** 24

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 53 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Rural

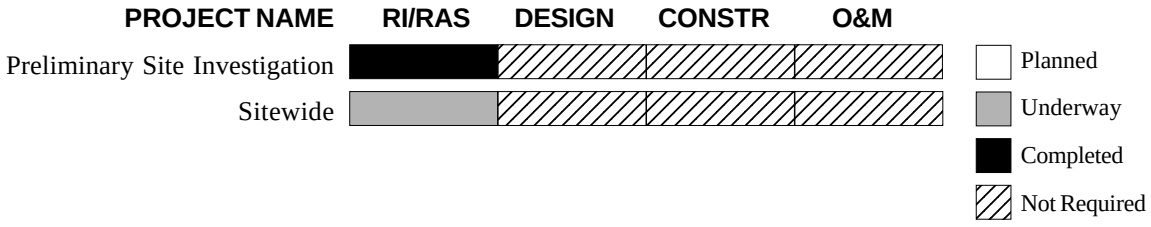
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Soil	Inorganic Compounds Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Surface Water	Metals	Levels Not of Concern

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$650,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site is a horse farm that is located adjacent to a tributary of the Millstone River and lies within a freshwater wetland and flood hazard area. NJDEP began an investigation of the site in 1989, after the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office received a report that solid wastes had been illegally dumped there. An initial inspection revealed that an area approximately three acres in size had been filled with construction and demolition debris, commercial wastes and abandoned vehicles. Stained soils and leachate seeps were also noted in the disposal area.

Between 1995 and 1998, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation and Millstone Township conducted a Remedial Investigation (RI) to evaluate the nature and extent of the contamination at the site due to the disposal activities that had occurred there. Based on the findings of the RI, NJDEP concluded there was no significant contamination of either the soil or surface water and therefore no remedial action was warranted. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation does not plan to conduct any further actions at this site. The site will be referred the site to NJDEP's Division of Solid Waste Management to address the illegal landfilling of solid waste.



Imperial Oil Company Incorporated/Champion Chemical
Orchard Place Marlboro Township Monmouth County

BLOCK: 122 **LOT:** 29

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Oil Blending and Repackaging

OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 15 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Metals	Delineated
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals	Delineated
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$19,994,000
Spill Fund	$4,000
1981 Bond Fund	$14,000
1986 Bond Fund	$1,509,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site has an extensive history of industrial operations dating back to 1912. A chemical plant manufactured arsenic-containing compounds at the site in the early part of the century. In 1950, Champion Chemical acquired the property and converted it into an oil reclamation facility. Operations under the Champion Chemical company involved using filter clay and caustic solutions to remove heavy metals and PCBs from waste oil. Since 1969, the Imperial Oil Company has blended and repackaged unused oil at the site under a lease agreement with Champion Chemicals. USEPA placed the Imperial Oil/ Champion Chemicals property on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983, after sampling showed that a large waste filter clay pile and the soil at the site were highly contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals and PCBs.

In 1985, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation (RI) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site. The RI confirmed that both on-site and off-site soils had been contaminated by past industrial operations at the facility. In addition, the RI revealed that a plume of ground water contamination was present in the underlying Englishtown Aquifer, and a substantial volume of residual oil product was present in the ground water underneath the waste filter clay pile. Contamination was also found in the sediments of Birch Swamp Brook, which originates near the northeastern border of the site and drains into Lake Lefferts, approximately 1.25 miles away. Due to the size of the property and the complexity of the issues to be addressed, NJDEP has divided the remediation of the site into several Operable Units (OU): off-site soil that is contaminated with heavy metals and PCBs, and contaminated sediments in Birch Swamp Brook (OU1); contaminated ground water (OU2); on-site soil contaminated with volatile organic compounds, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals and PCBs (OU3). NJDEP performed separate Feasibility Studies (FS) for each OU to evaluate cleanup alternatives and selected the appropriate remedies as follow.

Off-site soil and sediments (OU1): In 1990, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1 that required installation of a fence around the off-site area to restrict access to contaminated soils, excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soils and restoration of the affected wetlands. NJDEP is completing a Remedial Design to develop

Imperial Oil Company Incorporated/Champion Chemical

(Continued from previous page)

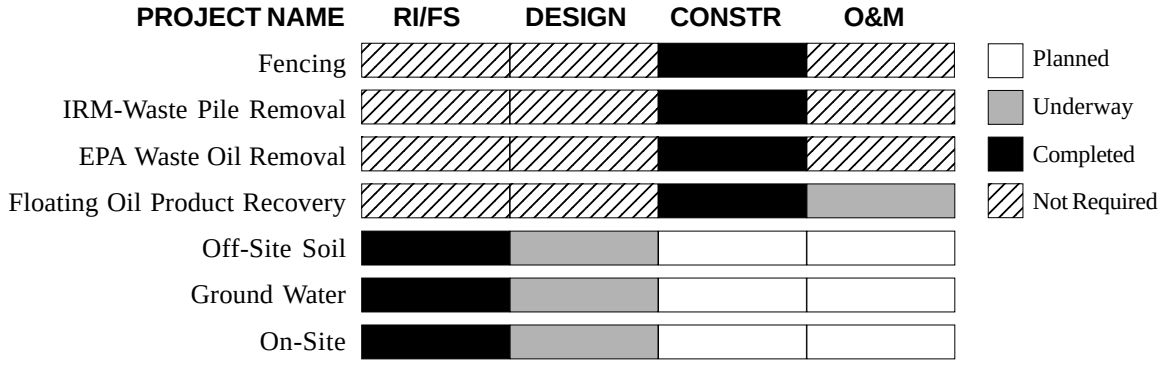
engineering plans and specifications for the OU1 remedy. Soil sampling performed in 1995 as part of the Remedial Design to identify the final volume of contaminated material to be removed revealed an unanticipated sporadic pattern of arsenic contamination, some of which was detected at off-site residential properties. A study by the United States Geological Survey concluded that there were multiple sources of the arsenic in the soil, including a minor contribution from natural background, historic application of arsenic based pesticides, and past industrial operations at the Imperial Oil site. The USGS study documented that the arsenic in the soil at four residential properties closest to the site was due to industrial operations. USEPA subsequently issued an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) to modify the OU1 ROD to include removal of the arsenic-contaminated soil from four residential properties. Remediation of the arsenic-contaminated soil at the four homes was completed in 1998.

In 1998, NJDEP conducted a Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) to delineate the nature and extent of the sediment contamination in Birch Swamp Brook. NJDEP and USEPA concluded based on the findings of the FFS that sediments in the brook from the Fire Pond downstream to Texas Road were contaminated with elevated levels of PCBs and petroleum hydrocarbons. NJDEP also determined that soils at two residential properties located adjacent to Birch Swamp Brook and Texas Road were contaminated with arsenic at levels exceeding New Jersey cleanup criteria. USEPA plans to issue a second ESD in the spring of 2000 to modify the OU1 ROD to include remediation of the contaminated sediments and the soil at the residential properties

Ground water (OU2): In 1992, after completing the FS for OU2, NJDEP issued a ROD with USEPA concurrence that required installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. As part of the Remedial Design of the ground water remediation system, NJDEP conducted a comprehensive investigation to determine the extent of the arsenic contamination in the ground water. The Remedial Design was significantly delayed due to initial site access problems and laboratory analytical interferences that made it difficult to accurately delineate the arsenic plume. NJDEP expects to complete the Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system in 2000.

On-site soil (OU3): In 1999, after the FS for the on-site contaminated soil was completed, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU3. The ROD required excavation and off-site disposal of an estimated 83,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil and waste pile material and the off-site disposal of 5,000 gallons of oil product recovered from the site. The Remedial Design for OU3 is underway by NJDEP.

In addition to the work performed by NJDEP to investigate and remediate the three identified Operable Units, USEPA has also implemented two Interim Remedial Measures (IRMs) at the site: removal of the heavily contaminated waste filter clay pile in 1991, and installation of a recovery system to extract the oil-like floating product layer from the ground water in 1992. The floating oil recovery system is currently operating under the supervision of NJDEP. To date, approximately 15,000 gallons of oil have been recovered and disposed of at an off-site facility.



Magnolia Avenue Ground Water Contamination

Various Locations Manasquan & Wall Townships & Sea Girt Borough
Monmouth County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

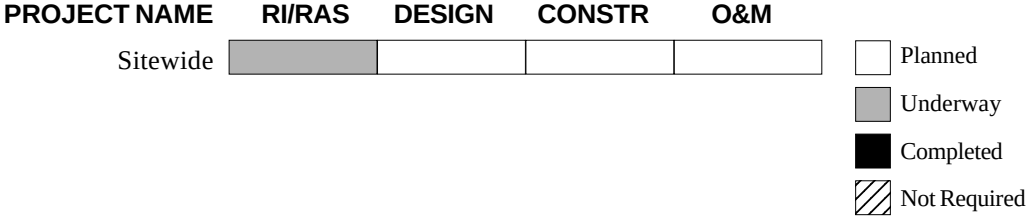
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Tetrachloroethylene Trichloroethylene	Delineating
Surface Water	Tetrachloroethylene	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$50,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Manasquan Township, Wall Township and Sea Girt Borough utilize municipal water systems almost exclusively for potable water supply, but many property owners in these towns use private irrigation wells to water lawns and gardens and to fill swimming pools. In 1997, the Monmouth County Health Department began sampling private irrigation wells on Magnolia Avenue in Wall Township after testing by a homeowner revealed that high levels of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) were present in his irrigation well and several of his neighbors' wells. The irrigation well sampling confirmed that the ground water in the area was highly contaminated with PCE, as well as lower levels of trichloroethylene (TCE). The Monmouth County Health Department expanded the irrigation well sampling program in 1998 to include other areas in the immediate vicinity of Magnolia Avenue. The results of the sampling showed in some areas the ground water was contained PCE at levels 1,000 times greater than the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard of 1 part per billion for this compound.

In 1999, the Monmouth County Health Department and NJDEP began a joint study to determine the extent of the PCE contamination in the ground water in Manasquan and Wall Townships and Sea Girt Borough and evaluate the risk to Sea Girt's municipal supply wells. The ground water study included sampling additional private irrigation wells, testing the surface water at Wreck Pond in Sea Girt Borough and Spring Lake Heights and monthly sampling of Sea Girt's municipal wells. The study has revealed that a plume of shallow ground water contamination extends from Wall Township into Manasquan Township and Sea Girt Borough. In addition, the study showed an absence of contamination in Sea Girt's municipal supply wells, indicating that the wells draw from a deeper aquifer not affected by the contamination. However, NJDEP is continuing to sample Sea Girt's municipal wells on a monthly basis to ensure that the Borough's water supply meets New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP also found that the surface water in a portion of Wreck Pond had low levels of PCE. NJDEP is conducting a preliminary assessment and site investigation to identify the source of the ground water contamination. The preliminary assessment and site investigation is expected to be completed in 2000.



Monitor Devices Incorporated

Route 34 (Airport Access Road) Wall Township Monmouth County

BLOCK: 799 **LOT:** 13

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Electronics Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.0 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Industrial

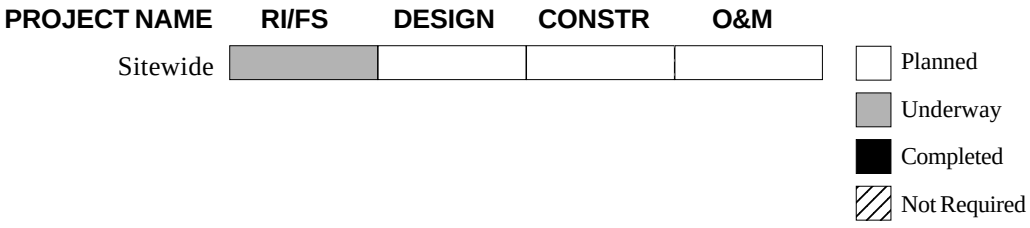
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Further Delineation Required
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$2,501,000
General State Fund	$396,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Monitor Devices operated a metals plating and circuit board manufacturing facility at this site between 1977 and 1981. The property is currently occupied by a furniture business. In 1980, during an inspection by the Monmouth County Health Department, two discharge pipes were noted at the rear of the main building. Sampling conducted by NJDEP revealed that the soil and ground water near the pipes were contaminated with solvents, acids and heavy metals. The high permeability of the soil and the shallow ground water table created a potentially easy route for contaminants to enter the underlying aquifers.

In 1986, USEPA added the Monitor Devices facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites and NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and identify cleanup alternatives. NJDEP completed Phase I of the RI in 1989m, and is currently conducting a Phase II RI to further delineate the extent of the ground water contamination, as well as a Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) for an interim soil remedial action.



US Coast Guard Repeater Station

Seacrest Road Monmouth Beach Township Monmouth County

BLOCK: 16 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Marine Police Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.5 Acres

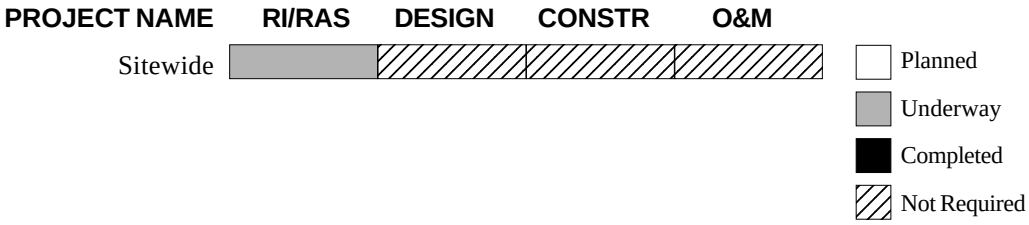
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Levels Not of Concern
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Removed
Surface Water	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Remediated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$150,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as the former Monmouth Beach Marine Police Station. It is bordered on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and on the west by the Shrewsbury River. Two leaking underground fuel oil storage tanks were removed from the site in 1996; however, soil contaminated with fuel oil was left in place when the excavations were backfilled. In 1998, residual fuel oil in the soil and ground water at the site entered a hole in the adjacent storm sewer and began discharging into the Shrewsbury River through an outfall pipe. NJDEP subsequently implemented an emergency action to remove the contaminated soil from the site and seal the sewer pipe to prevent future discharges. Approximately 1,100 tons of contaminated soil were excavated and disposed of during the emergency action. Sampling of the ground water after the contaminated soil was removed showed the presence of two volatile organic compounds, benzene and trichloroethylene (TCE), at levels only slightly above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. No further actions are planned for this site.



Waldick Aerospace Devices Incorporated

2121 Route 35 Wall Township Monmouth County

BLOCK: 733 **LOT:** 5

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Machinery Manufacturer

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.72 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineated
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Acids Metals	Treated

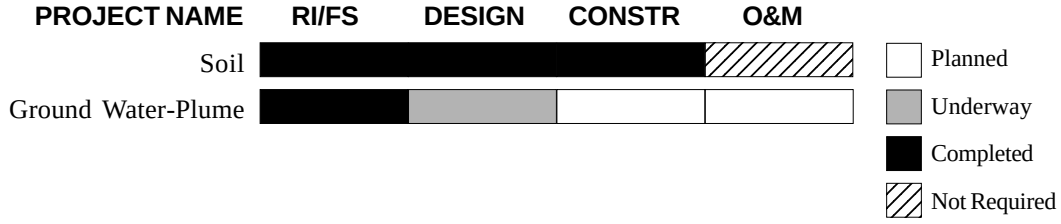
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$14,275,000
1981 Bond Fund	$600,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Waldick Aerospace Devices manufactured mechanical parts for spacecrafts at this site from 1979 to 1985. During the first three years of operation, contaminated waste water and waste oil were discharged directly onto the ground at the facility. Sampling conducted by local officials and NJDEP between 1982 and 1984 confirmed that both on-site soil and off-site ground water were contaminated with metals and volatile organic compounds. These findings prompted USEPA to add Waldick Aerospace Devices to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1986.

In 1987, USEPA completed an initial Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the site and signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required in-situ treatment of the organic-contaminated soil, and excavation and off-site disposal of one area of metals-contaminated soil. The ROD also required a supplemental RI/FS to fully evaluate the extent of the contamination in the ground water. However, the selected soil remedy did not conform to federal regulations for disposal of hazardous materials that were promulgated after the ROD was signed. In addition, although the original RI/FS indicated that the soil contaminated with volatile organic compounds and petroleum hydrocarbons was divided in two discrete areas according to the presence or absence of metals, sampling performed during the Remedial Design indicated that both areas were contaminated with metals. Based on this finding, USEPA modified the ROD in 1991 to require on-site thermal treatment to remove organic compounds from the soil, and off-site treatment and disposal of the metals-contaminated soil. USEPA demolished two of the on-site buildings and completed the soil remedial action in 1993.

In 1991, after completing the supplemental RI/FS, USEPA signed a second ROD with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the off-site contaminated ground water. However, sampling conducted during the Remedial Design showed significantly reduced levels of contamination in the ground water. USEPA is therefore performing an additional phase of ground water monitoring that is scheduled to be completed in 1999. If the results of this additional monitoring indicate that the contaminant plume is dissipating, the ground water remedy specified in the second ROD may be revised.



Zschiegner Refining Company

1442 Maxim Southard Road

Howell Township Monmouth County

BLOCK: 36 **LOT:** 23

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Metals Recovery
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 6.1 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Rural

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Soil	Metals	Investigating
Surface Water	Metals	Investigating
Sediments	Metals	Investigating
Ground Water	Metals	Potential

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$200,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Zschiegner Refining Company operated from 1964 to 1992 as a precious metals recovery facility. Operations included the chemical stripping of precious metals from watch bands, film and electrical components. Haystack Brook, its associated wetlands and a tributary to Haystack Brook flow through the property. In 1992, the facility was raided by the Federal Drug Enforcement Agency for illegally manufacturing methamphetamine. Authorities discovered approximately 3,000 different chemicals were being improperly stored at the site, including acids, caustics and potentially explosive and reactive compounds.

Between 1992 and 1995, USEPA conducted a preliminary investigation to determine the environmental conditions at the site and removed and disposed of the hazardous materials. Sampling performed during the investigation indicated that the soil, surface water and sediments at the property were contaminated with metals. Based on these findings, USEPA added the Zschiegner property to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1998. USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) in 1999 to delineate the extent of the contamination in the soil, ground water, surface water and sediments and evaluate cleanup alternatives.